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Philippine Government.

Congress has placed for the present all power in the Philippines, civil as well as military, in the hands of the President.

The proposition to do this was vigorously condemned by Senator Hoar and others as another step in a course which ought at once to be arrested, as imposing upon the Filipinos a despotism of a most unchecked kind, and as wiping out the last hope that the United States is to continue to be the inspiration of down-trodden peoples. Here is the full text of the enactment by which for the time being Congress has turned over into the hands of one man all the powers which it has in relation to ten millions of people:

"All military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands, acquired from Spain by the treaties concluded at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898, and at Washington on the 7th day of November, 1900, shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion.

"Provided, that all franchises granted under the authority hereof shall contain a reservation of the right to alter, amend or repeal the same. Until a permanent government shall have been established in said archipelago, full reports shall be made to Congress, on or before the first day of each regular session, of all legislative acts and proceedings of the temporary government instituted under the provisions hereof; and full reports of the acts, doings of said government and as to the condition of the archipelago and its people, shall be made to the President, including all information which may be useful to the Congress in providing a more permanent government.

"Provided, that no sale or lease or other disposition of the public lands or the timber thereon, or the mining rights therein shall be made; and provided further, that no franchise shall be granted which is not approved by the President of the United States and is not in his judgment clearly necessary for the immediate government of the islands and indispensable for the interest of the people thereof, and which cannot without great public mischief be postponed until the establishment of permanent civil government; and all such franchises shall terminate one year after the establishment of such permanent civil government."

Brevities.

- Britain, at the suggestion of China, has been chosen arbitrator between the British and Chinese governments in the case of the British ship Kow-Ching, which was chartered to carry Chinese troops at the opening of the China-Japan war, and was sunk by a Japanese warship before hostilities had been declared.
- . . . The Swiss peace societies, in an admiring and sympathetic address to the peace societies of Great Britain on the war in South Africa, say that "the confidence

- which Liberal England inspired in the world at large has been shaken to its roots."
- . . . The new French submarine boat Morse, at the recent trial at Cherbourg, descended to a depth of eighteen feet and stayed under the water sixteen hours, without fatigue to the lungs of the crew. By an ingenious instrument, the periscope, floating invisibly on the surface, everything above was visible. Query: Will future wars be fought in the air or below the surface of the sea?
- ... "The moral world surely would be strangely ordered if a nation could be cured of its own vices by making an attack on another nation. Could a man cure himself of his personal or domestic vices by an onslaught on a man in the street?"— Goldwin Smith.
- Britain, the Arbitrator says that, while some brave and true men like Dr. Clifford and Rev. F. B. Meyer are connected with it, the hands of most of the ministers are too full of blood to make them fit for saving souls. "We declare unhesitatingly that the Price Hughes's, Dawsons, Snells, Watsons and Greenoughs have alienated more good men and women in fifteen months than they are likely to win in fifteen years."
- . . . The Philadelphia *Times* says that "the friendly intercourse which our merchants have been trying to cultivate with the South American republics is neutralized by the McKinley policy 'of expansion.'"
- . . . Speaking in the Canadian House of Commons on the 11th of February, Sir Wilfred Laurier said that the matter of the joint high commission for the settlement of the Alaskan boundary was just as when the commission last separated. He did not doubt that the subject would be taken up after the close of the session and of the United States Congress, and a satisfactory conclusion reached, at least by an honorable compromise.
- . . . The National Women's Christian Temperance Union has, through its officials, connected itself with the Women's Universal Peace Alliance whose headquarters are at Paris.
- . . . The General Peace Association of the Netherlands has just issued its twenty-eighth Year-book. It covers more than one hundred pages, and contains the report of the annual meeting of the Association, an account of the events of the year 1900, a report of the Paris Peace Congress, of the Interparliamentary Conference, and much other interesting information.
- . . . In his address at the meetings at Portland, Me., to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Christian Endeavor Society, Dr. John Henry Barrows, president of Oberlin College, declared that the chief causes of the uprising in China against foreigners were not the missionaries or their teachings, but the cruel selfishness, the deliberate and despotic robbery, and the diabolic greed of which the so-called Christian powers have been guilty.
- . . . In the Outlook for February 9 is an extremely able article by Prof. Jean C. Bracq of Vassar College, which every one ought to read who wishes to have a fair and comprehensive notion of the French side of the present relations between France and England.

- . . . The increase in Canada's trade with the United States last year was about twenty-five millions of dollars.
- . . . Mr. Hall Caine, in a recent article on "The Old Century and the New," said that the nineteenth century had been the happiest, most peaceful and most profitable hundred years in the history of man.
- . . . The paper on "The Historic Development of the Peace Idea," by B. F. Trueblood, published in recent numbers of the Advocate of Peace, has been put into pamphlet form and can now be had at the office of the American Peace Society for five cents per copy, or two dollars and a half per hundred.
- . . . The Lombard Peace Union at Milan, Italy, has just published its twelfth annual illustrated almanac, Giu le Armi (Lay Down Your Arms). It is carefully edited and contains many valuable contributions, by distinguished Italians, to the discussion of the pressing questions of peace and war.
- . . . A treaty with Spain has been ratified by the Senate, by which the United States acquires the islands of Sibutu and Cogoyan of the Philippine group, at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. Polygamy and slavery exist on the islands, and there are no harbors.
- . . . "God is love, and to love men till private attachments have expanded into a philanthropy which embraces all, and at last even the evil and enemies, with compassion,—that is to love God."—Frederick W. Robertson.
- . . . A plan for arbitration in industrial disputes has been adopted in New Haven, Conn., which provides for coöperation in the creation of a board of arbitrators by the chamber of commerce, the state business men's association, and the labor organizations.
- . . . "Our modern ministers would not sanction an expedition to rescue the birthplace of Christ, but some of them approve the spreading of the gospel intelligence through the agencies of shot and shell."— Columbia (S. C.) State.
- . . . On Monday, February 11, in Tremont Temple, Boston, Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, delivered a strong address against the corruption of Christian ethics now taking place through the evolutionary theories of the "brutality of nature." Of this mischievous materialistic philosophy he declared that "Bismarck is the monarch, Cecil Rhodes the prime minister and Rudyard Kipling the poet laureate."
- . . . Mr. George Kennan, at the request of the editor of the *Outlook*, has been engaged for some time in a thorough study of the official documents at Washington, relating to the Philippine problem as it now exists. He gives the results of his investigations in three articles, the first of which appeared in the *Outlook* for February 23d, the second in the magazine number for this month, the third is to follow immediately. Mr. Kennan does not go into the history of the origin of the Philippine trouble. The *Outlook* did not ask him to do this.
- . . . The Morning Star says: "The spirit of cruelty and infidelity to God go together. He who takes pleasure in strife is no lover of peace. And not to love peace is not to love God. There is no surer evidence of irreligion than strife."

- . . . On the 20th of February the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations took adverse action on the resolution of Senator Morgan declaring the right of the United States to proceed with the construction of the Nicaragua canal regardless of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The committee considered that this action would be discourteous to Great Britain while the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is under consideration at London.
- York City in 1898, and now in full operation, ought to prove of great value during the new century in stimulating better social knowledge and through that creating better social conditions and unity. The League, of which Dr. Josiah Strong is president, is sending out a series of weekly letters on important social topics, to selected papers throughout the United States.
- . . . Josiah W. Leeds, West Chester, Pa., has just published, in a handsome twelve-page pamphlet with cover, the views of John Wiclif on the subject of war. The title of the pamphlet is "Wiclif's Anti-War Views," and may be had by addressing the author as above.

At a Fireside Century Old.

BY ELIZABETH SAMPSON HOYT.

A reunion at a fireside
In the dear United States.
Safe and warm beside its glowing,
What a century of showing
Since we first became the States!

Proud as Cæsars were the parents;
Heirs apparent, all the children.
Grand, and great-grandmothers, mothers,
Were more regal than the others—
They had brought and reared the men.

Reared the men. When this was said, Grateful reverence filled the place. These had builded for all people, In that majesty of people That most elevates the race.

Still, it oftentimes was noted
By the Presence always there,
That these evening talks were coming
More and more to be a summing
Of our late conspicuous share

In world pageants — movements all Laid in military stress. For the wide emprise of nations, Where the soldiery has ovations, And the people have — well, less.

The traditions of our fathers,
With their rich and high conserve
Of the dignities of manhood,
So that humblest patriot stood
Where the loftiest might deserve;—

All that fine, chivalric thought
That made temples of our past,
Shrined away as old memorial
In the modern ceremonial
Of our national recast!